THE SUN SHOWS ITS FACE.

And the Elements Seem Repentant of Their Vicious Work.

HOUSES TOSSED ABOUT LIKE FEATHERS.

Graphic Accounts, From All Over the State, of the Damage Done-The Loss Can Not Be Even Approximated.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Pleasanton, the cyclone wrecked, is in bad luck. News of the disaster has been coming in slowly today. John Dempsey, who drove a livery team there yesterday and was caught in the wind, was interviewed by THE BEE correspondent this afternoon. He said that about I o'clock a great bluish, black cloud came rolling up and looked so threatening that he stopped in a barn in Pleasanton.

After waiting a short time the cloud assumed a funnel shape and dipped down a short distance northwest of the town. When the storm had passed that the depot had found slightly changed its location, landed on a canvas drug store and parted with a portion of the roof.

Two box cars lay on their sides in the ditch, the hotel had gone about a the round-around, when it bumped against the roundthe hotel had gone about a rod and twisted house. About half of the livery stable was minus and the roof had eloped with the storm. On entering the hotel, Mr. Hawendabber of Bertrand, who was seeking for a location in the drug business, was found unconscious and the landlady bady bruised.

Without waiting to see what further damage was done, Dempsey loaded the injured man into the carriage and drove to Kearney. He was badly hurt about the head, but re covered sufficiently during the night to be taken home today.

Mrs. John Lower and baby were injured by falling timber and are under the care of a physician.

The dwelling house of Bob Kiestner, four niles west, was blown down. Mr. Hunter's stable near by is a wreck and Joseph Nickerson's farm house was lifted from its founda-

At sweetwater.

RAVENNA, Neb., June 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Word of the disaster at Pleasanton was brought to this city last night by Mr. Frank Phillips, who reports a thrilling trip through wind, water and hail, pearing Union Pacific dispatches to be sent ver the B. & M. wires at this place. He reports the ruin to be complete at Pleasanton, The new Union Pacific depot is unroofed, the sides crushed in and the platform twisted scross the track, freight cars overturned and wrecked, the track torn up and telegraph

wires torn down. The course of the storm followed Pleasant Valley, one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in central Buffalo county and throughout the length and breadth of the valley are houses unroofed, barns blown down wind mills completely wrecked. The cyclone was preceded and followed by a scattering of large chunks of ice, said in many cases to measure from eight to twelve inches in circumference. Fortunately the hail storm was not of long duration and crops were not injured to a great extent.

Ravenna sent out a large delegation to the Stricken villages to render assistance to the unfortunates. About fifty citizens went to Sweetwater last night and worked until midnight picking up what could be found of the Revers stock of merchandise and placing it. under shelter in freight cars brought along for that purpose. Dr. Hale of this city accompanied the party to attend the wants of the many in need of his services. He says the Thomas boy cannot live, but he has hope of the elder Thomas who is badly bruised and cut. One-half mile of telegraph wires is down. At Sweetwater telegraph poles have been twisted off at the base and carried several rods from the track. Mrs. Goff's new \$6,000 residence is a total wreck. The family escaped unburt by taking refuge in a

ne shboring potatoe cellar. The roof of the cave was partially taken off, but the occu-pants came through without a scratch. Mrs. Goff is a widow, her husband having died a few months ago. Possessing consider-able business ability and being endowed with an enterprising spirit she has put forth every effort to build up a town at Sweetwater and had just closed a deal with the railroad company to establish a depot and station at that She has been one of the heaviest stockholders in the Sweetwater milling con pany, but recently sold her interest in that Institution in order to make the improvements and establish the nucleus of the town. The lady has mortgaged her land for several thousand dollars and this terrible calamity will undoubtedly place her in a very embar-rassing position financially. The ruin in the track of the tornado is complete and Ravenna ritizens congratulate themselves upon their narrow escape. A small whirlwind passed the northwest part of town and completely demolished a light rame stable 12x14 feet in size belonging to Fred Richardson. No other damage was done by wind in Ravenna. The storm seems to

have separated and passed to the north and A kitten was found lying near a demolished building in Sweetwater cut entirely in two, presumably by falling debris. Bohack & Kase's harness shop at Plensanton was completely demolished, and of the entire atock of harness but two bridles have so far been found, At Pleasanton a lady who had taken to her cellar for safety, supposed the storm had passed and emerged from her place of refuge just in time be hit by a flying timber as the house went off the foundation. She is injured internally but is still alive. Dead horses, hogs and poultry are strewn around promiseuously at Sweetwater.

FREMONT, Neb., June 23 .- (Special to THE BEE.]-One of the worst wind storms that has taken place here for many years occurred last night from about 8 o'clock to shortly after 9. The wind had none of the whirling motion of the cyclone or the destruction wrought would have been fearful. A great deal of damage

was done as it was. Everywhere throughout the city shade frees were broken down, and some streets were so full of branches this morning as to be impassable for teams. Telephone, electric dght, fire alarm and telegraph wires are prostrated. Chimneys on many houses were twept off even with the roofs. Outbuildings and many fences were blown over and the

flying debris induced many of the more cau-lious to seek refuge in their cellars.

A large section of the cornice on the front of the Euc hotel was torn off. Several store windows were broken in by flying signs, and some stocks of goods slightly damaged. At the fair grounds, a mile and a half northwest of the city, where everything was fully poard to the gale, sad havoe was played. amphitheater was completely demoished, the high fences flattened and the horse stalls swept away. In these Nick Ronin had a uumber of fine horses, some of which were hurt when the stalls were blown down and after-

wards were badly lacerated on barb wire fences when fleeing before the storm.

A number of cars in the yards of the Fre-ment, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road were blown along the track, three being thrown off and one smashed into kindling wood.

Reports from the country are to the effect Reports from the country are to the effect t at the fields of the larger corn have suf-fered a great deal of damage. The recent warm weather has made a rapid growth of the growth of corn and the plants were very tender. In a six feet deep.

great many cases as much as 70 per cent of the corn has been broken off at the ground. The windmills on a number of farms were demolished.

The large cattle barn of Charles W. Sheldon, a milkman living one mile north of the city, was dashed to pieces and the lumber smashed to splinters.
A farmer named John Nau, living in Saun-

ders county, three miles south of Fremont, had seven head of cattle killed by lightning. The animals were in a pasture near a wire fence, along which the lightning played while it committed havor with the herd.

Two residences in this city were struck by lightning, that of John Pfeffer being badly riddled. A very heavy rainfall accompanied

At Callaway.

Callawar, Neb., June 23.—[Special to The Bre.]—Reports from Olax, twelve miles southeast of Callaway, state that a remarkably violent and destructive hall storm passed across the Wood river valley yesterday afternoon. It came from the southwest at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Halistones were as large as a man's fist and from one to two inches in thicknesss. They covered the ground in varying depths, in some places the chunks of ice being several feet deep. The crops were annihilated, there now be-

ing no appearance of anything planted in that neighborhood. One man near Olax is said to have lost three hundred acres of wheat. Oats were also ruined. Corn was cut down, but it was not far enough along to be totally destroyed.

The storm passed over to the Loup river valley, where considerable hall fell, but with less destruction. To this town the storm did no: reach, but the roar was audible. No esti-mate of loss can be given now.

At Mason. Mason, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee. |-On Sunday afternoon the valley of Elk creek, about ten miles south of this place, was swept by a destructive wind storm that did a considerable amount of damage. The farm house of Silas Moyer was blown down and Mrs. Moyer, the only occupant of the house at the time, was hurt by falling walls.

Mr. Moyer was picked up by the wind and carried about fifteen rods and was seriously hurt by being hurled to the ground.

The house and barn of Frank Brosic was also destroyed. The house and other buildings on a farm owned by Dr. Keyes of Kear-ney were blown down and others sustained damages from the effect of the wind.

The wind was followed by a heavy fall of hail, but fortunately only a narrow strip was thus visited and the damage to crops will not amount to much. This was perhaps the most destructive wind ever known in the his-

At Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Neb., June 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-James Seaton of Timber Creek, eleven miles west of here, was killed by lightning at 5:30 o'clock last evening at his home. Mr. Seaton is a son-inlaw of Thomas Collins and has been married only two months. He came from Rockport, Mo., this spring and was twenty-six years of

When struck he was standing in the door When struck he was standing in the door of the kitchen and it is supposed that the attraction of the stove drew a shaft of the deadly fluid toward him, as the main bolt struck a few yards from the house.

At Blair.

Blair, Neb., June 23.—[Special to The Bee.]—The worst wind and rain storm we have had for years struck Blair last night about 8 p. m. It played havoc with the shade and fruit trees and there is not a block in town that has not had more or less damage done to it. In some places the trees eighteen

inches thick are torn out by the roots.

None of the houses are damaged, as they were protected by the many shade trees. The were protected by the many snade trees. The hail nearly ruined the cherry crop here. It is reported that crops in the northern part of the county are very badly damaged and winter the farm houses. Undow lights broken in the farm houses. Undoubtedly Blair would have had considerable more damage done if it had not been so wel

At Pender. PENDER, Neb., June 23 .- [Special to Tue Bee. |- This vicinity was visited last night by a heavy wind and rain storm. The wind did no damage to speak of at Pender, but five miles west of here the roof was blown off a a farm house belonging to D. A. Kelso and the barn of E. A. Tucker was blown off its foundation. The farm house of John Myers, who lives

in the same neighborhood, was struck by lightning and torn to pieces, but no one in the house was killed, although the bedsteads on which some of the family were sleeping are badly demoralized,

At St. Paul.

St. Paul, Neb., June 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A severe wind, hail and rain storm visited this place yesterday afternoon. It was only of short duration, but while it lasted awnings, boards, fences, doors and chimneys danced around like things of life. The Presbyterian church steeple was torn up by the roots and dashed into splinters. The spire on the school house was lifted bodily, inverted and stuck in the roof, where it awaits further orders. at this time to form even a faint estimate of the immense amount of damage

At Leigh.

Leigh, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-While Aaron Ogan, who lives five miles west of here, was absent from home yesterday on a visit to Dodge county, his wife, who had just recovered from a severe illness, suddenly died. Mr. Ogan was telegraphed for and reached home in the afternoon. Shortly after his return a terrible storm came up and lightning struck his newly built barn and grainary, completely consuming them. Mr. Ogan is one of the most promithem. Mr. Ogan is one of the nent farmers in Platte county.

At Loup City. Love City, Neb., June 23.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The most severe storm of the season passed over this section yesterday afternoon. Rain fell in torrents, accompanied by small hail, but three miles down the valley hail stones as large as goose eggs were found. Very little wind accompanied the storm there and no damage was done, but on Oak creek, in our best grain country it is reported that crops were badly damaged

At Elkhorn.

ELEBORN, Neb., June 23.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The storm last night played havoc with out buildings, chimneys, fruit and grain in this vicinity. It did considerable damage to corn and fruit in the southern part of the county. The large barn on the Oakland stock ranch was moved off its foundation ten feet. A windmill on Hon. A. J. Poppleton's summer residence was blown about three-quarters of a mile out in the country.

At Windside.

Windside, Neb., June 23 .- Special Telegram to Tue Ber.]-This section was visited last night by a terrible hallstorm followed by a drenching rain. Twelve hundred feet of the Omaha railway track and three small bridges were washed out west of here. Trains are all delayed. Small damage was done to the town in the way of windows broken and loose articles blown around. Crops are almost if not quite ruined.

At Bancroft.

BANCBOFF, Neb., June 23 .- | Special to THE Beg. |-This city was visited by two heavy wind and rain storms Saturday evening. The wind destroyed several windmills and small s. The ground is thoroughly scaled wet for farmers to cultivate their buildings. and too wet for farmers to cultivate their corn. Weeds are in some places retarding the growth of corn. The ground is soaked

HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

It Will Devote This Week's Executive Seszions to Considering Bills.

THE NEW FEDERAL ELECTION MEASURE.

Probability That it Will Pass the Lower Franch of Congress During the Present Week-Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,)

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23. The house committee on commerce will give all of this week's executive sesssions to consideration of the great mass of bilts now before it relating to interstate commerce. At tomorrow's session, which will be the first, the Baker bill, which has been drawn up by the interstate commerce commisson, will be considered. This bill has for its principal object the enactment of a law to compel trunk lines tapping independent lines -smaller lines-to carry the traffle of the independent lines at a rate which will be suitable to the independent lines, and not, as is now the case, be the sole arbitrator of the rate. In cose of difference the interstate commerce commission is to fix the rate. The objection to this bill is made by the smaller railroads and is that the interstate commerce commission, being composed of men who are not railroad men and having not the least knowledge of railroad business, there cannot be a proper understanding reached. It is likely that during these executive sessions all the ills relating to ticket scalpers' special rates for drummers, base ball clubs, theatrical companies, etc., will be considered and that the committee will report a number of bills next

FEDERAL ELECTIONS AND BANKING BILLS, Mr. Cannon and other members of the louse committee on rules said today that the federal elections and bankrupt bills would undoubtedly be passed by the house this week. It is stated now that the federal election bill will go through both houses. The pugnacious attitude of the democrats in the senate and the threat of talking such a measure to death have decreased so that the most conservative republican senators are free to say that they believe the bill can be put through the upper branch of congress with probably not more than a week of delay. The enate may debate the bill for three weeks. half of which time will be absolutely wasted, but there is very little doubt now that the democrats, after a few days of time killing, will come to the conclusion that it is a physical impossibility for them to eventually defeat a final vote upon the measure and that it will go through. One thing is quite certain now— the republican senators will come solidly to-gether for a bill very like if not identical to the one which the house will pass. The democrats have abandoned their proposed

caucus for the purpose of outlining the plan

of resistance against the passage of the bill

in the house. CHAIRMAN CONGER ON SILVER. Chairman Conger of the house committee on coluage, weights and measures, said to your correspondent this afternoon: "I shall not call a meeting of the coluage committee until the latter part of the week, as I want to ive its members time to circulate and gather aformation and arrive at some kind of a definite conclusion as to what they want to do with the bill. It is likely that more than one meeting will be held before an agreement is reached, but I think the bill will be reuse will never agree to free coinage. of the senate our must be We are willing to accept the coinage redemption and full legal tender features of the measure as it was amended by the senate and provide for the coinage of \$4,500,000 or 4,500,000 ounces a month. We shall cer-tainly not make a less liberal bill than was originally adopted by the house. I am confident the senate will accept the measure which we will pass next week, as sentiment over there has materially changed since the free coinage excitement."

Senator Stewart, Representative Carter

and other extreme free coinage advocates stated today that they were willing to recede from their free coinage demands and ac-cept such a measure as Mr. Conger outlines as likely to be reported from the house committee. The free coinage excitement has very materially diminished and there is very little heard now from the extremists in that

WESTERN ROADS MUST SHOW CAUSE. On July 8, in compliance with the summons from the interstate commerce commission, the western railroads directly interested are to appear here and show cause why their grain rates should not be reduced to 17 cents from the Missouri river to Chicago and to 12 cents from the Missouri to the Mississippi river. The present rates are 20 and 15 cents respectively, and it is held that these prices are exceedingly excessive and very detrimental to the best interests of grain producers. This movement is the outgrowth of Senator Paddock's resolution, which recently brought out an extended decision from the interstate commerce commission on rates as pertaining to the subject matter of the investigation to be held on July 8. The inter-state commerce commission intends to follow up the movement inaugurated by Senater Paddock and see if there is not some means under the law which will compel the railroad

which have been almost ruined by excessive rates during the past twelve months. LARGE NUMBERS GOING TO EUROPE. More people are going to Europe this year than ever before. During the month of June so far more than five thousand passports have been asked for, and it is estimated that leas than 10 per cent who go abroad ask for them. Only those who travel for the first time in Europe think they need them. Those who as possibility or frequently to Europe navae. go regularly or frequently to Europe never ask for them, nor are they carried by merchants or other business men who run over to the other side two or three times a year. There is one class of citizens who never go across without a passport and these are Germans who intend to visit the fatherland. They need them for fear they may find them necessary to avoid being gobbled up for

companies to deal more fairly with grain producers in Nebraska and the adjoining states,

MISCELLANEOUS. Sergeant-at-Arms-Elect Valentine is expected here by the end of this week. He will be confronted at the beginning of his term by a movement to materially reduce the senate roll of employes under a resolution introduced by Senator Edmunds. Anxious Nebraskans anticipating office under Valentine will hardly be consoled by the assurance that there is not one chance in 10,000 for an addinot one chance in 10,000 for an addi-tional Nebraska appointment. Nebraska has now two messengers and a clerk on the ser-geant-at-arm's roll and two clerks of commit-tees and a clerk on the roll of the secretary of the senate. This is her full quota without counting the sergeant-at-arms himself. Senator Paddock was notified that five Ne-braska pension cases in which he had inter-cated himself had been allowed.

military service.

ested himself had been allowed.

The types made a mistake in a late dispatch to The Ber in fixing the present salary of the land commissioner at \$4,500. Judge Groff, who does more work than any other official of his importance, only receives \$3,500 per annum. Senator Paddock's amendment, which he and Senator Manderson fought through the senate against the opposition of through the senate against the opposition of the entire committee on appropriations, pro-poses to raise it to a level with the salary of the commissioners of pensions and patents. The debate showed the general appreciation of the splendid record Judge Groff is making. Bepresentative Kelly of Kansas today pre-sented in the bases a number of restitions sented in the house a number of petitions from his constituents in favor of the Wilson

The senate committee on public lands will arrangem this city.

for an increase of surveys, to be so appor-tioned as to meet the demands of the new

Under the readjustment of salaries of fourth class postmasters the following changes have been made for Iowa offices: Cedar Rapids, from \$3,900 to \$3,000; Des Moines, \$3,300 to \$3,400; Sloux City, \$3,100 to

\$3,500.

General Brooke, commander of the department of the Platte, has written a letter to Representative Dorsey, explaining the cause of the Indian agitation in northwestern Nebraska. He says that it grew out of settlers seeing the Indians at Pine Bluff kill their cattle on issue day. The settlers thought the Indians were on the war path from the ravenous and excitable manner in which they went at their work. at their work.
Captain John Tulley of Omaha, who is to be agent of the Cheyennes, is here consulting with the secretary of the interior as to his official duties.

PERRY S. HEATH.

BLAINE ON THE TARIFF.

His Views Plainly Set Forth Before the

Ways and Means Committee. Washington, June 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE]-There is no reason why the emphatic expressions of Mr. Blaine in the senate committee on appropriations the other day concerning the tariff bill should have caused any surprise to the committee on ways and means, for he has been trying to impress that committee with the same views all winter. While the bill was being formulated he had repeated conferences with Messrs McKinley, Burrows, Gear, Dingley and other republican members, both singly and together, and in the most earnest manner protested againt placing sugar on the free list without corresponding concessions from the sugar growing countries, against the increase of the duty on wool, which is our chief article of import from Chili and the Argentine Republic, and against the pro-posed duty on hides. He explained to the committee the situation in the international conference and the efforts he was making to secure reciprocal treaties with the Central and South American countries so as to extend the market for our manufactures and agricul-tural products. He demonstrated to them that the time had arrived in the United States when we must either produce less or sell more, and that the only possible market for the disposition of the surplus was on the American continent, south of the Rio Grande. The duties charged our pecu-liar products in the southern na-tions were however, practically prohibitory, and to extend our sales it was necessary to secure their removal or reduction. That secure their removal or reduction. That could easily be done, he explained, by offering in exchange the duties we charge on sugar and carpet wools, which are not pro duced in this country to any extent, and need no protection, and he demonstrated to the committee that such an exchange would re-sult in furnishing a market for from \$50,000,-

000 to a \$100,000,000 worth of breadstuffs and provisions—the flour and corn, corn meal bucon, hams, lard, and preserved meats of all kinds produced in this country, and numer-ous articles of American manufacture. He did not oppose the removal of the duty on sugar. On the contrary, he favored it. But he begged the committee not to throw away the greatest opportunity that was ever offered for the extension of the trade of the United States—an opportunity that would never come again if sugar was placed upon the free list without securing corresponding conceslist without securing corresponding concessions from the sugar growing nations, which comprise 40,000,000 of people. He recalled the result of placing coffee on the free list some years ago. It was done for the same reason that it is proposed to place sugar on the free list at this time—to meet a supposed political exigency—but instead of affording a free breakfast for the working man, which was the shipheleth in those days the empire

was the shibboleth in those days, the empire of Brazil placed an export duty on coffee, and the price of the article remained the same. Brazii would have removed her duty from our flour and other bread-stuffs at that time had we asked it, but the elections were approaching and congress wouldn't wait to trade. Mr. Blaine demonstrated to the committee, too, that the removal of the duty on sugar and the increase of the duty on beans and other farm products which we do not import was not going to relieve the farmer from the depression in prices. The farmer does not use raw sugar, but refined sugar, and the duty of the atter is increased by the McKinley bill. We would be even more at the mercy of the would be even more at the Liercy of the sugar trust or any other monopoly that might be established, for the domestic man-ufacturer of sugar would be in a position to increase the price of the refined article any time he chose, although he would get his raw material a great deal cheaper The public expectation of the benefit of the legislation upon the sugar manufacturers is shown by the increase in the value of sugar trust certificates, which were quoted at 50 on January 10, before the house took up the question of free sugar, and at 95 on May 21,

when the bill was reported to the senate, but there was no increase in the value of corn or The Emperor Heads the Procession. Berlin, June 23 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. |- The 150th anniversary of the creation of the regiment of gardes du corps was celebrated at Potsdam teday. The city was gaily decorated and Emperor William rode at the head of the regiment from the new palace into town.

Religious service for the troops was held in Lustrarten, at which members of the imperial family were present. At the close of the services the emperor addressed the regi-ment. His majesty said that so long as the

guards had not ridden to the attack he would give no battle up as lost. Chaplain Richter also delivered an address in commemoration of the formation of the regiment. The emperor led the troops twice past the Empress and Dowager Empress Victoria and then greeted the imperial family and members of the various royal families who were present.

Once More the White Caps.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Some weeks ago a band of white caps was organized at May's Landing, N. J., nd since then they have been busy getting rid of obnoxious characters. Not only have many of the latter been driven out of the place, but a number of others, who claim to be respectable members of society, have re-The only ones who did not seem to care

about the white caps were a number of men who are in the habit of frequenting the woods back of the place every Sunday, where they spend the day in gambling and profanity. Yesterday they were engaged in that occupation when the regulators sweeped down by the properties of the company of the control of the company of the regulators. swooped down upon them and beat them in a most unmerciful manner. All were warned that a repetition of the offense would meet with stronger measures.

An Aged Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23. + [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- L. Burstall, aged seventy-one years, a man of high intellectual attainments who fourteen years ago was a teacher of German and French in the Milwaukee high school, committed suicide in a ravine on the lake front north of the city last night by sending a bullet through his head. A note was found on the body addressed to the coroner asking that official to experiment with the body or give it up for dissection in order to prevent burial, should any spark of life be present. The note also said that the writer had been tired of life since his thirtieth year and had been merely a spectator of events. Burstall had no relatives in America.

Count Kalnoky Endorsed.

Pests, June 23.—[Special Cablegram to The Bre.]—The delegates voted a foreign budget in Count Kalnoky's absence, and subsequently adopted a vote of confidence in the minister of foreign affairs. Dr. Plener spoke in high praise of Count Kalnoky's foreign

American Riffemen Abroad,

HANOVER, June 23 .- [Special cablegram to THE BEE. |- Captain George Sieburg of the anti-original package amendment to the interstate commerce law.

The senate committee on public lands will arrangements for a visit of the Americans to

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate Takes Up the Conference Report on the Dependent Pension Bill.

IT IS ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 34 TO 18.

The Honse Conferees on the General Pension Appropriation Measure Report Failure to Reach an Agreem int.

Washington, June 23 .- In the senate today Mr. Allison was excused from service on the select committee to examine into the administrative service of the senate and Mr. Plumb was appointed in his place.

The house bill for the relief of settlers on Northern Pacific railroad indemnity lands was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution and it was agreed to instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire as to the date when the salaries of the senators from Montana, Washington and North and South Dakota began.

The senate then resumed consideration of the agricultural college land bill and Mr. Morrill offered a substitute for various mendments pending Saturday as to the division of the fund between the colored and

white schools of the state.

Mr. Pugh expressed his approval of Mr. Morrill's amendment and withdrew the one offered by him. After some debate the Morrill amendment was adopted and the bill

then passed.

The conference report on the dependent pension bill was taken up and Mr. Berry spoke against it. The practical effect of it would be, Mr. Berry said, to put 90 per cent of union soldiers on the pension roll. It was really a service pension bill. Under the really a service pension bill. Under the operation of the pending measure the annual pension roll would be \$200,000,000 and the cry would still be for more. And yet no northern senator or representative dared stand up in opposition to the pending bill. Northern democrats and northern republicans contended with each other as to which would go the farthest to satisfy these demands. If any southern senator or representative o demands. If any southern senator or repre-sentative dared to oppose a pension bill he was told on one side that he would injure the party and on the other he was denounced as a traitor who had no right to announce an

opinion on the subject of pensions.

Mr. Gorman also opposed the conference report. The expenditure under the bill would aggregate \$78,673,054, and this, added to \$125,000,000 under the existing law, would leave the treasury bankrupt in 1891. Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee, said Mr. Berry had been a consistent opponent of pension legislation for the benefit of the union soldier and what he said today was on a direct line with what he said on other

occasions. Mr. Davis denied the correctness of Mr. Gorman's figures and said the expenditares under the bill would be about \$40. 000,000. He denied that the bill was a service pension bill and asserted that it was a disability bill, pure and simple.

Mr. Gorman said that if the bill became a law there would be a deficit of \$100,000,000 in

1892, and even if it did not become a law there would be a deficit of \$40,000,000. He called attention to what a republican leader (Mr. Blaine), "the greatest leader in his day and generation," had said as to the extravagance of appropriations and unthoughtful and unwise legislation in the matter of rev-enue. He complimented Mr. Davis for the courage with which he had stemmed the tide of demagogues and claim agents and pre-vented reporting a bill that would have cost \$150,000,000 a year.
Mr. Ingalls advocated the conference re

port. It was an obligation just as sacred as that under which the soldier was paid, and yet the senate was asked to postpene it, to higgle and haggle about it. For himself he was in favor of the removal of the limitation act granting arrears of pensions. He did not are whether it cost \$100,000,000 or \$1,000,000, Mr. Vest spoke of the monstrous abuses that had grown up under the pension system and declared his belief that the pending bill

was being pressed for personal and political motives. He asserted that the list had been unduly swellen in Indiana because it was a pivotal state and its vote was necessary to elect a president. He prophesied that the people of the United States would revolt against the pension system and its abuses.

Mr. Turple said that he had not heard of any charges in Indiana against the administration of the pension bureau, and he was

not prepared to say whether political bias had anything to do with granting or refusing Mr. Hawley expressed the idea that soldiers would not get the idea, from what had been said today, that the senate was favorable to the payment of arrears of pensions, or to the equalization of bounties, or the payment of the difference between paper money and gold. He thought that altogether too much was

said about what the nation owed the soldiers. The predominant feeling in his state was that the needy soldier should not suffer, but that nothing should be wasted on the man who did not need a pension for his support. The true soldier did not want money wasted. The wanted their suffering comrades aided and they wanted the glory of having fought for their country without respect to money considerations.
Finally the discussion was closed, a vote

taken and the conference report agreed toyeas, 44; nays, 18. A conference was ordered on the fortification bill and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Gorman appointed conferees on the part of the After an executive session the senate ad-

journed.

House. Washington, June 23 .- In the house today the speaker announced the appointment of Mexis, Brewer, Butterworth and Sayers as conferees on the fortifications bill.

The house then went into committee of the hole on the District of Columbia business. The committee rose without final action or The conferees on the general pension appro

printion bill failed to agree. The house in-sisted upon disagreement to the senate amend-ments and adjourned. Will Report Against Calhoun's Bill. Washington, June 23 .- At a meeting of the senate committee on territories today it was determined to report Calhoun's bill providing for a new test oath in Utah in place of the Edmonds-Tucker act, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. In its stead the committee will adapt the bill recently reported to the senate to insure the

purity of elections in Arizona to the necessi-ties of the case in Utah and recommend that for passage. That bill contains an oath similar to the Idaho test oath, which has been sustained by the supreme court and which is not so sweeping and severe provisions as the oath proposed in the Cul National Capital Notes. Washington, June 23 .- Senator Blair to

day introduced a bill to incorporate a woman's national industrial university and school of arts. The university is to be located in Washington City. The Brazilian minister today received a

cablegram from Rio de Janeiro, stating that the provincial government had adopted a con-stitution, which will be promulgated to-morrow, and that great rejoicing prevails throughout Brazil. The democratic house caucus has been indefinitely postponed.

Fire in Kings County Penitentiary. New York, June 23.—The Kings county penitentiary was discovered to be on fire at 13 'clock today. 'The fire was in the work shop and caused a loss of about \$10,000. As soon as the signal was sounded the prisoners were marched out of the building and locked up in their cells. There was no excitement or any attempt at un outbreak.

THAT BIG BRIBE.

President Fish Demands That Le 5 Make a Specific Charge.

CHICAGO, June 23.—|Special Telegran THE BEL.]—"Yes, I have read all that W ren Leland had to say about the \$1,000,0 bribe," said Stuveysant Fish, president of th Illinois Central, to a reporter today, but I will not discuss his statements until they are more specific. Whenever Mr. Leland makes a definite charge against the Illinois Central or anyone acting for it, and gives the name of the offender, I will answer him. But I am not going to kick against nothing," and the president of the Illinois Central refused to lepose any further. Vice President Bryant of the world's fair

directors, said: "I do not understand that Mr. Leland has made any charge against the board of directors, but it any one has gone to Mr. Leland with a \$1,000,000 bribe to effect the steal of the Lake Front it is his duty to disclose the name of the plotter. Mr. Le-land's objections to doing so impresses me as not sound. A man who will go to an honorable citizen with such a villamous proposition does not deserve to be shielded. He has be-come a public enemy, and as such has forfeited all claims to consideration and to pro tection from the result of his own evil deed As to any indirect reference which Mr. Leland's charge may be construed as having toward the board of directors, there can in fact be no application to the present negotiations. All the land to be secured by the site plans under consideration is to re vert to the South park commissioners. There is no individual interest to be conserved. The proportions will all be presented to the city council and everything be open and above board."

Meanwhile the national commissioners are arriving and conferences are going on be-tween them and the board of directors in reference to the appointment of a genera secretary to answer for both bodies. John T. Dickinson will probably secure this appointment, and T. W. Palmer of Michigan stands an equally good chance of becoming president of the national commission. The natter of a director general is still in abay-

IT WILL BE DONE OVER.

Strong Probability That the Minne-

apolis Census Will be Retaken. St. Paul, June 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The St. Paul citizens' committee held two meetings today to consider the best means to get the Minneapolis census cases immediately before the courts. Three of the best lawyers in the city-Messrs. Caske, Murray and Lawler-left last night for Washington to present the matter to Attorney General Miller with the view of getting the latter to force United States District Attorney Hay of Minneapolis to issue the neces-sary papers for further arrests or to secure the transfer of the cases to some other state.

A report will also be made to the census oureau. Dispatches from Washington state that Superintendent Porter has revoked the commissions of three Minneapolis enumerators for admitting that they entered names in their lists without visiting the localities at which the persons were alleged to live. These three men are not among the seven who were arrested. Some of the returns sent from Minneapolis to Washington will be sent back to Special Agents Boudinot and Kruse, who will enter upon a systematic at-tempt at verifications and if they find irregularities a recount will be ordered at once under the direct supervision of the govern-ment, no resident of Minneapolis being allowed to have a hand in it.

THE PAW PAW CYCLONE.

Plans Being Devised for the Relief of the Destitute and Homeless. PAW PAW, Ill., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A public meeting of the citizens of this community convened in the Grand Army of the Republic hall here today to devise means to relieve those injured by the cyclone and supply the homeless and des-

titute with shelter, food and clothing.

The storm has caused the death of eleven people. Four are severely injured and will probably die. The path of the storm was more than twenty rods wide, its direction was from the southwest to the northwest and its path is best described by saying that its trail is in and out, as if it might have been a

monster scrpent.

The path of the storm indicates terrific violence in many instances and not a vestage of the buildings remain to mark the spo where they once stood.

PRESIDENT MENINDEZ DEAD.

The Chi f Magistrate of San Salvador Expires Suddenly. San Salvador, June 23.—President Menindez died suddenly last night soon after the conclusion of the banquet given on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the entrance of General Menindez into San Salvador and the defeat of the Zaldivac faction During the panic caused by the president's death General Marcow and several other

officers were killed at the barracks. Ceneral Carlos Ezeta, leader of the forces, is now in command. All is quiet at present.

He Fled to the Forest. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 23 .- | Special Telegram to The Bee.]-A special to the Gazette says: Early this morning two brothersin-law named John Moss and Morgan Den ham, both prominent farmers living eight miles north of here, quarrelled about the cutting of a meadow and Moss gave Denham a flogging. About noon, as Moss was going home, Denham, armed with a Winchester riffe, fired two shots at Moss from a thicket by the roadside and the second shot struck him in the back. At last accounts he was dying. Denham fled to the forest.

The Swedenborgian Convention. Chicago, June 23.-At today's session of the general convention of Swedenborgians Hon. C. C. Bonney of Chicago presented a statement as an expression of the fraternal feeling of the church towards other religious ministers. The committee previously ap-pointed to take action regarding a national Swedenborgian church at Washington reministers. ported that a desirable site had been pur hased and the plans of the building were ex-

Determined Liquor Dealers.

New York, June 23.—At a mass meeting of the wholesale liquor dealers' association today resolutions were adopted calling on the distillers' and cattle feeders' company to waive the rebate condition of its sales and allow the purchase of spirits in open market like any other commodity. In case of refusa a co-operative stock company will be formed with a capital stock of at least \$500,000 for the urpose of erecting or purchasing one or more

Assistance Needed.

Washington, June 23 .- A cable message was received today from Consul Caresche, at Martinique, as follows: "Half of Fort de France burned. Martinique demands aid. Five thousand homeless people need lumber, beef, pork, flour and other provisions. Cable quickly what the United States will do."

Postmasters Confirmed. Washington, June 23.—The following post nasters were confirmed by the senate to-

day:
Iowa-S. J. Chester, Fairfield; S. A.
Cravath, Grinnell; T. M. Rodgers, Newton,
Wisconsin-Mrs. Nancy Smart, Mani-

The Franco-Russian Alliance, Berlin, June 23.-The Magdeburger Zei tung confirms the report of the Franco-Russian alliance.

Shot Himself Do.d. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25. - Professor Burstall, aged seventy-one, formerly a teacher in the high school, shot himself dead

HE FEATHERED HIS NEST.

Ex-Purchasing Agent McKibben of the Union Pacific in Deep Disgrace.

WORKED THE COMPANY FOR \$60,000.

How Adams' Pet, In Four Years Rose From Penury to Wealth and Independence-The Inter-State Nests He Left Behind.

Late Saturday evening, Judge Kelly, gen . eral attorney of the Union Pacific, filed a petition in the clerk's office of the United States circuit court instituting suit against Charles H. McKibben, late purchasing agent of that company, for \$60,000 which it is alleged belongs to that company, and which he has deprived it of by unlawful means. This money, it is alleged, was obtained by him through fraudulent purchases of lumber from G. H. Barnes & Co. of St. Louis. Attachments were then issued against property that Mr. McKibben was known to possess, a sum of money said to be about \$20,000 deposited in the First and United States National banks. a new house valued at \$12,500 in course of erection on Lowe avenue, one lot at the corner of Georgia avenue and Hickory street, and some household furniture in Council

Many other alleged crocked transactions have been looked up, but Judge Kelley says he has not been able, as yet, to secure sufficient proof to justify him in bringing action for a greater amount than that above re-

The petition alleges that on or about January 1, 1889, it became necessary for the com-pany to purchase a large amount of lumber of various kinds and the defendant was diof various kinds and the defendant was directed to make the purchase and pay for the same at market prices and hold it for use from time to time. "But, on the contrary," the petition alleges, "the defendant knowingly, wilfully and unfairly and in flagrant disregard of his duties and promises upon assuming the charge of general purchasing agent and undertakings to the plaintiff and in pursuance of a corrupt agreement with the vendors of such lumber, material and property, or with their agents and servants made certain contracts and agreements for the purchase of such owners and vendors, at prices greatly of such owners and vendors, at prices greatly in excess of the true or of the market value

thereof."

It it further alleged that the prices paid for material was by McKibben wilfully and corruptly contracted for on the company's account and he agreed to pay as much as "33½ per cent greater price than the actual or true market value of said property, and that in the aggregate the amount of plaintiff's money which the defendant so knowingly, wilfully and corruptly agreed to pay out of the funds of this correction in excess of the just, true, fair or market value was at least \$80,000."

It is charged also that McKibben deliberately

It is charged also that McKibben deliberately entered into some sort of an understanding or agreement with dealers whereby, upon the purchase of lumber, it should be deliv-ered to the plaintiff through his office and his efforts, and thereafter render therefor the in-voices and bills; that the prices charged therein for such lumber should be greatly in excess of the market value, and that there-upon the defendant would tause such corrupt invoices and bills to be approved and ordered paid; also that after these vendors had re-ceived their pay they divided the excessive profits with defendant.

The plaintiff further avers that defendant

made a certain whicked agreement with lum-ber men to have the lumber delivered and furnished by them from time to time, through his office, of an inferior quality and kind, deficient in quantity, though billed and invoiced as a superior article. These wicked and corrupt agreements, it is alleged, were made with G. H. Barnes & Co. of St. Louis about July 1, 1889, and continued in force until June 1, 1890. All their bills were properly approved and paid the amount thus fraudulently obtained from the company during that time, being estimated at \$20,113,05. It is asserted also that had McKibben dealt honestly and fairly, the aggregate sum of money for all lumber secured of Barnes & Co. between July 1, 1889, and June 1, 1890, would have exceeded less than what was actually paid. T mate is based upon the quality of lumber and

shortage in measurements, as well as the extra charges, through the defendant's accepting inferior material instead of requiring the quality invoiced and billed, the plaintiff was required to pay the firm mentioned \$22,-000 more than such lumber was actually Plaintiff further says that the difference between the wholesale prices on the amount of such lumber at the time of its delivery was at least \$11,000. The difference in the market

at least \$11,000. The difference in the market price of the grade and quality of lumber ac-tually delivered was more than \$22,000 less. than the kind and grade invoiced.

The company declares in its petition that it had no notice whatever of these transactions until after they had happened.

There are altogether thirty vouchers, ranging in amounts from \$15 to over \$13,000. A few of the largest are given as examples.

Deputy United States Marshal Lyon levied

on the Lowe avenue house yesterday; also the lot on Georgia avenue and Hickory street, The money in bank has been garnisheed. A statement of the material purchased from G. H. Barnes & Co., as per voucher paid by the company, was filed with the petition and marked exhibit "A." This shows the cost of each order to the company as compared with the actual retail market price. The totals show that Barnes & Co, were paid the sum of \$220,134.04, while the account that should have been paid to them, based on what the best quality of lumber was then bringing at retail is placed at \$200,020.90, making a difference of \$20,114.05. The difference between the retail price as paid and the wholesale price at which lumber should have been obtained is stated at \$11,-006.70. The difference between the quality as paid for and quality actually received is \$22,-013.40, making a grand total of \$53,133.15. Among the items showing where the al-

leged peculations were made are found the following: Vouctor When Pald. Cost to Retail Cost to Retail Company, Price, 8 8,607 15 8 8,303 27 4,100 10 3,680 70 1,302 14 1,236 66 11,278 94 10,088 10 10,117 01 9,285 60 13,856 94 12,855 48 11,931 15 11,245 97 10,420 50 9,070 52 32,770 August 16, 1889 32,844 August 21, 1889 32,008 September 10, 1889 September 10, 1889 October 8, 1889 November 27, 1889 November 30, 1889 January 9, 1880 March 10, 1880 33,464

What the Gossips Say. Since C. H. McKibben lost his position as general purchasing agent of the Union Pacific road many sensational stories have been told about him. Men who sold supplies to the company have openly asserted that there was a bonanza in the purchasing agency.

After his departure, J. S. Anderson, assistant to President Adams, was brought from Boston and Installed in the office, with instructions to investigate matters. As a resome startling discoveries have been

Mr. McKibben arrived in Omaha about Mr. McKibben arrived in Omain about six years ago, a graduate from West Point military academy, and distinguished as one of the young men charged with cropping off the ears of colored Cadet Whittaker. Upon his arrival at the transfer depot, Council Bluffs, McKibben approached Con-ductor Swone of the dummy train and told him that he had come here to work for the

Air. Swales look pity on him and brought him to this side of the river.

McKibben went to work as a clerk in the store-house and engineer of tests, and dis played so much eleverness that General Purchasing Agent Byrnes soon had him pro-

moted to the position of storeker per.

In the latter position Mr. McKibben remained until C. S. Mellen was imported from the Hub and installed as general povehasing

agent.
During the interim, however, between the
dropping out of Byrnes and Mellen's appointment, McKibben filled the place, and gave

Union Pacific company, but was penniless and had no means of getting across the river.